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Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

The Coming Campaign, and the Policy of the South.

The coming Federal campaign promises to be very eventful. The stake for which the South is playing is of sufficient importance to make us put forth all of our energies being nothing more nor less than the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the States to local self-government, without interference on the part of the Federal Government.

This we regard as the great issue before the country. Other questions now looming up are, as it were, only incidental; for when the State and Federal Governments shall have been restored to their respective constitutional orbits, so thorough a reform will have been accomplished, both in theory and practice, that there will no longer be any need for committees to investigate fraud and corruption, or for Senators to try impeachment.

The South, in the coming contest, will seek no more partisan success, but will rather seek to shape its course so as to secure a return to constitutional government. The grievances under which we labor result from disregard of the plain letter of the law of the land in the subordination of civil law to military power. The grievance is so great and the redress so imperatively and so speedily demanded that it is the plain duty of the South to sink the claims of party in the demands of patriotism.

Though the day of its accomplishment may be remote, we are free to confess that in the principles of the Democratic party alone, do we see any hope of full, complete redress.

But even if the Democratic party shall not be able to elect its candidate for the Presidency, we are not without hope that the situation gives indications that the great tidal wave of oppression and tyranny, in which we have so long been engulfed, is about to be rolled back.

There is already one party in the field with its platform and its candidates. The platform we cannot endorse in all respects, nor is the organization of sufficient extent or power of itself to base much expectation upon. But the fact that the Labor Reform Party have selected such men as Judge DAVIS and Governor PARKER, is certainly one of cheerful significance.

Before these nominations were made, the Party making them was little known and less regarded. The moment, however, that the telegraph spread over the land the intelligence that Judge DAVIS had been formally presented to the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and that he had consented thereto, there was a decided sensation as if in the North, at least, some common chord in the hearts of men had been touched.

Judge DAVIS has never been much in political life, and his reputation, until he went upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, was certainly not a national one; yet, wherever his name has been mentioned it has developed an amount of strength, and even enthusiasm, that is to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable for a comparatively unknown candidate of a comparatively unknown party.

When, however, we come to examine the record and find that, though he is unknown as a mere politician, Judge DAVIS has thoroughly identified himself with the great question of constitutional government when we consider this, we say, and the exigency of the times in which we live, we are no longer surprised at the strength the name of Judge DAVIS everywhere at the North has developed; for strange as it may seem, it is none the less true, that the nomination of Judge DAVIS asserts the great principle of constitutional government and the supremacy of civil law to military usurpation. The Washington Patriot says:

"Every one who recalls the dark days of civil strife and judicial prostitution, and General Ambrose E. Burnside's satrapate in the West, will remember an order issued to suppress a Democratic newspaper in Chambersburg, five hundred miles from the scene of war, and that when the brave people of the Northwest, irrespective of party, rose in peaceful revolt and appeared to the Federal judges for redress, Judge DAVIS not only granted it in the form in which it was sought, but he sent word to Abraham Lincoln that if the aggressive outrages of his military lackey were persisted in, there would be organized and popular resistance, and that, he, David Davis, would, if need be, put himself at the head of it. And Mr. Lincoln never did himself greater honor than by accepting the advice as he instantly did, of his long-tried and trusted friend, for he immediately revoked the offensive order."

In perfect accord with this, has been the course of Judge DAVIS upon the Bench in the great cases involving the personal rights and liberty of the citizen. In the Milligan case he declared that "one of the plainest constitutional provisions was therefore infringed when Milligan was tried by a Court not ordained and established by Congress, and not composed of Judges appointed during good behavior."

He also declared:

"Another guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury." And it was Judge DAVIS who in the same case declared, in speaking of martial law, "that it is to be enforced in the United States." "Martial law and civil law cannot endure together. The antagonism is irreconcilable, and in the conflict one or the other must perish." The utterance of such sentiments as these in the face of usurping power and in defiance of it, may well attract the confidence of thinking people in this day of military usurpation to the man who uttered them and give hopeful augury of a return to old landmarks.

The next National Convention to be held is that of the Liberal Republicans, so-called. This Convention meets in Cincinnati on the first of May, and is called at the instance of Gov. GRAY BROWN, of Missouri, and Senators TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and others. We do not feel sure, however, that it will nominate any candidates, at least, until after the regular Radical Convention has met at Philadelphia.

If we are not misled as to the purposes of the Liberal Republicans by the speech of

Senator TRUMBULL, they will go no further at Cincinnati than to marshal their forces, ascertain their strength, and lay down a platform preparatory to a formal demand for the control of the regular Radical organization at Philadelphia.

What will this platform be? This is a momentous question for us of the South, and in indicating its answer, we again have recourse to the speech of Mr. TRUMBULL, and we take his utterances as authoritative, because he seems, by common consent, to be regarded as the man whom the Liberal Republicans will put forward as their candidate, in case they enter the Presidential campaign as a separate organization.

In commenting on the resolutions in the Missouri platform, Senator TRUMBULL, in his last in the United States Senate, recently said:

"The next resolution is the one opposed to centralized authority, in which it is declared—

"We are in favor of local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority."

Now, I fully believe, if there was one thing that our fathers prized more highly than any other in the organization of their governments in this country, it was the right to manage their local laws and manage their local affairs. It is the great protection of the citizens, and when this shall come, if it ever does come, to the people, they will be rendered up their best protector, and shall be centered here at Washington, in the hands, I care not, whether of one or of five hundred men, it will be an imperial despotism and the people will have surrendered up their best protector against the encroachments of arbitrary power."

I know the Senator from Indiana has promulgated a different doctrine from this. I know that he has announced it as a principle of our system of government that the States possess only such powers as are conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and that they never have a greater heresy. Why, sir, just the reverse of this is the truth. The States possess all powers not taken away from them by the Constitution of the United States, and such is the very language of the instrument itself:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

All those reserved powers belong to the States or the people of the States. They do not belong here at all. This General Government is a Government instituted for the purpose of managing the affairs which are national, and not to interfere with those which are local.

The principles enunciated in the Missouri platform, denominated by the Senator from Indiana as anti-Republican are the principles upon which the Republican party has won all its triumphs, and which will lead down to posterity upon the annals of the future history of the country as constituting its proudest record. They are the principles for which I have always contended, and God helping me, they are the principles for which I shall contend to the end."

The doctrine here laid down has a very familiar old-fashioned Southern Democratic sound, but as Senator TRUMBULL asserts so positively that it is now orthodox republican doctrine, we will not take issue with him, but will content ourselves with the thought that if it is the purpose of the Liberal Republicans to force the Philadelphia Convention to build its platform on this foundation, or to disrupt the Radical organization, we have hopeful augury of better times.

The Philadelphia Convention is ordered to meet in June. From this body we have nothing to hope, save the renomination of General Grant.

The time for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention has not yet been fixed, and very properly too. It ought to be the very last party to enter the campaign. What the policy of the South will be or ought to be, no man can now foresee. Fighting for the supremacy of the civil law over military usurpation, rather than for mere partisan success, we can only say that we should scan well the political horizon, and govern ourselves accordingly. For the present, and for some little time to come, we should endeavor, by a few "brilliant flashes of silence," to maintain "a masterly inactivity," preparatory to the great conflict.

Major Martin and the Lowrys.

The special correspondent of the New York Herald contributes the first of a series of letters upon the Robeson county outlaws, filling four columns of that paper with thread-bare descriptions of the Lowrys, state jokes of their exploits, and worn-out gossip of their prowess and the fact in which they are held by the police in the neighborhood, interspersed with miserable thrusts and innuendoes in regard to the Southern people and their sympathies.

We notice the letter not on this account, for it was gotten up with a view entirely to satisfy the sensation-loving readers of the Herald. But we refer to it merely to call attention to the following recommendation for the capture of the outlaws made to the correspondent by Mayor Martin, which, if correct, will meet with the universal condemnation of our people.

"Mayor Martin's solution of the difficulty," says the Herald letter, "is for the United States to declare martial law over the whole Congressional district in which Robeson county stands, and make a systematic search, with regular troops, for these outlaws."

We do not know whether Mayor Martin's recommendation refers to the new district to which Robeson has been attached or the old one of which that county has formed a portion for several years past. Practically, we suppose it makes little difference. Politically, so far as individual interests are concerned, it makes considerable difference.

For the life of us we cannot comprehend why the people of Harriet and Cumberland, of New Hanover and Brunswick, or if the present district is referred to, why the people of Gaston and Lincoln, of Catawba and Mecklenburg, should be placed under martial law, their courts closed, their civil officers suspended from a performance of their duties and the routine of every day life and industries interfered with, because, forsooth, five mulatto desperadoes

infest a swamp embracing a few miles square in the county of Robeson.

The fact that our State and Congressional elections are to be held during the coming Summer, and the Presidential election in the Fall, it is to be hoped, had no weight in forming such an opinion and giving expression to it where its publication throughout the United States would be assured. It is very certain that bayonets are great aids to Radical success. North Carolina has once been carried for that party by the Federal military, and it might be again. If Mayor Martin intended to plan a campaign in the interests of his party, we can appreciate his recommendation, but if he was governed only by an honest desire to get rid of these cut-throats, we must confess that it is incomprehensible to us, considering the reputation for sagacity Mayor Martin enjoys. In either case it exhibits one of the most dangerous phases of the demoralizations of the war. We encounter no difficulty in the administration of our State governments, however trivial, but that intelligent men, frequently, as in this case, holding official positions, are found ready to recommend a suspension of the civil laws and the abrogation of civil authority—a policy opposed to the spirit of our government, as is dangerous to the liberties of our people.

HOLDEN, for reasons not assigned, has retired from competition with the Washington Chronicle. Perhaps, he is too heavy a load for an administrative organ to carry. Perhaps he is coming to North Carolina to help out Caldwell in his work of usurpation and malignity, as well as to answer the indictments pending against him for malversation, perjury, and similar mild Radical delinquencies. His son, Jo, who has already arrived in Raleigh, may be the *avant-courier* of the paternal senior.

However that may be, Holden, in an issue of the Chronicle, a few days before his retirement, signified himself by drawing a parallel between George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, in the course of which he says: "We are free to say that we love Lincoln more."

This is refreshing from a man, who, a few years ago, asked, with anxious emphasis, "Who will plot for the head of Abraham Lincoln?"

Possibly, after all, the disgusting hypocrisy of Holden was what led to his ejection.

Messrs. Stanford and Scott.

We are very much pleased with the course of Messrs. J. D. Stanford and James Scott, members of the House of Representatives from Duplin and Onslow counties, respectively.

Their constituents have every reason to be proud of the positions these faithful Representatives assumed on every question of importance presented for the action of the Legislature. Firm in the discharge of their duties, prompt in their attention to business, and liberal and comprehensive in their views, they upheld the good fame of their constituents, and reflected credit on the Cape Fear section, to which they geographically, commercially and politically belong.

Their manly carriage and devotion to principle early won for them the respect of the House, while their agreeable manners and courtesy in debate gained them well-merited popularity among their fellow-members.

Indeed, North Carolina boasts no truer sons than these warm-hearted and chivalrous gentlemen. Their voice was ever potent in the cause of right, and their example and influence were always given for the best interests of the people. Well may our friends in Duplin and Onslow show an appreciation of their past usefulness, and afford them proofs of continued confidence by conferring upon them anew the discharge of high duties.

Before the people these gentlemen will ever be found lions in the path of Radicalism, and we hope to chronicle in the approaching campaign the best results from their strenuous exertions against our political enemies. A few such men in every county would soon spook forever the guns of the carpet-bagger, and establish conservatism indestructibly in the hearts of the people.

Radical Tactics.

Nye, of Nevada, the noisy incoherence of the United States Senate, conspicuous for the capacity of his lungs and the buoyancy of his antics, let out, shamelessly, a few days since in debate, the secret of Radical strategy for the ensuing Presidential campaign. "Sound the alarm," he shrieked, "that rebel hands are again to seize the sceptre, and our moral districts will take the alarm."

Here is unblushingly exposed, the object and *modus* of the persecution of the South. The more falsehoods that can be invented as to "outrages" in our midst, the more a tendency towards a fresh rebellion will appear to the "moral" mind in the North. Nay, more, the more unrelenting, harsh and cruel the treatment of the South, the better will it be calculated to provoke and excite those disturbances, which constitute the avowed capital of the Radical party. Was there ever anything so atrocious and so infamous? And yet, as we have said, this utterance of Nye's is the solution of that fiendish oppression which has followed our people at every step since the close of the war.

The declaration is as remarkable for its contemptuous assumption of ignorance and credulity, on the part of the "moral" population of the North, as it is for its moral baselessness. It may have been intended as a compliment to their "loyalty," but it is an insult to their honesty and sense. Senator Nye, however, knows them better than we do, and we shall not question his estimate. Our purpose is only with the avowed tactics of the enemy, and with the duty which the development imposes upon us.

So far as North Carolina is concerned, (and, indeed, the same may be said of the entire South, there is now, whatever there may have been in the past, scarcely a ripple upon the unbroken surface of popular calm. All is quiet, orderly and peaceful. The only exception of any character to the general freedom from excitement and lawlessness, is to be found in the late un-

constitutional and malicious usurpation of Tod Caldwell, accidental Governor, in the attempted negation of co-ordinate legislative authority, and in the proceedings of his Governor's colored political friends in Robeson county. These do not count with Senator Nye, and the Radical party, however. What we wish, then, is to impress, with all the force of which we are capable, and with all the emphasis which the subject demands, upon our political friends throughout the State, and upon the people of the State, generally, the importance and the necessity of refusing to be provoked, by any condition of things or combination of circumstances, into a violation of the peace or enforcements of the law.

In this matter we have a double duty to perform. Let us, in the first place, show to the world an example (one which we have, heretofore, presented, in a remarkable degree), of moderation under the grossest and most wanton maltreatment; and, in the second place, let us disappoint the expectations of the bad men who would spur and goad us into popular commotion. True, they may continue to malign and misrepresent us, as heretofore, and to "sound the alarm," where no cause of alarm exists, but the cry of "wolf" will yet return to "plague the inventors," and the *cat* will justify all of our forbearance.

pitigal PAISRE Merchant and all The World went for him savagely.

In one thing, however, we had thought him as secure as in the possession of his famous old white hat; we had thought that no man could stand before him as a Republican, a Republican of the "most straitest sect."

But it seems we are mistaken, and that after all, he is not even a true Republican. His old hat will go next. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man." Hear what the New York Times, the administration organ in New York, says of the venerable philosopher and farmer:

"We point to these facts in order to say that any force that may be claimed for Mr. Greeley's abuse of the Republican administration on the ground that he is at the present moment a representative Republican, cannot be fairly allowed. In his present attitude, Mr. Greeley has been untrue to the simplest obligations of a Republican. He has betrayed one of the most important trusts a Republican could receive, and one concerning which he had led to him no discretion. He has done what he could, as the representative of the Republican party in its highest Executive Committee, to interrupt the organization of the party. Whatever he says or does politically must be interpreted in the light of this, and his political life is a record of sayings and doings of small importance, except to those few persons who think, with himself, that Horace Greeley is the best man to the next President of the United States."

THE SUPREME COURT of the State has adjourned. It is a sad commentary upon the deterioration of the times when such an announcement respecting our highest judicial tribunal is accompanied by a feeling of relief. After the signal rebuke to its partnership implied in the impeachment of Holden, upheld and sustained as he was in his lawlessness by the Chief Justice, it was to have been hoped that there would have been some amelioration of judicial morals. But the recent conduct of the official, connived at by his Associates, in the matter of Clarke vs. Stanley, furnishes mournful evidence that the popular reprehension and disgust are without fruit, so far as they are concerned.

PLUTARCH said of men of weak abilities set in great places, "That they were like little statues set on great bases, made to appear the less by their advancement."

This "fits" Grant, Tod Caldwell and divers and sundry of our modern Judges and Legislators.

Apocryph of this word, "fits." The late Governor WORTH, of noble memory, signified the expression in one of his many letters to the military despot, Canby. Alluding to Canby's expressed intention to appoint A. W. Tourgee to a judgeship, the brave old Governor said, in substance, "If I were called upon to name a man disqualified, intellectually and morally, for a Judge, I should say that he (Tourgee) was an exact 'fit'."

When any great officer, ecclesiastical or civil, was to be made, (says Bacon) Queen Elizabeth would inquire after the piety, integrity and learning of the man. And when she was satisfied of these qualifications, she would consider his personage. And upon such an occasion she pleased once to say to me, "Bacon, how can the magistrate maintain his authority, when the man is despised?"

Another "fit" for most of the officials that Radical Reconstruction has foisted upon the people of the South.

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, "That power in an ill man was like the power of a black witch: he could do hurt, but no good with it." And he would add, "That the magician could turn water into blood, but could not turn the blood into water."

A good "fit" for those modern architects of evil, who have succeeded so well in pulling down venerable institutions, without the capacity to build others up.

A recent writer in the New York Herald, commenting upon judicial demoralization in that State, remarks: "Everything that surrounds a Judge in public should tend to make the multitude feel that he is a man consecrated and set apart for the solemn function of administering justice as the minister of the law; and it would be well if our judges would, even in private and social life, so conduct themselves as to preserve this feeling from all hazard of disturbance."

Well and truly said; but not a "fit" for such drunken Judges as Pearson, Jones & Co.

Revenue Officers to the Front.

It is stated, in the Raleigh papers, that, at an early day, "Colonel" Ike Young, "General" W. D. Jones, and "Major" J. H. Foote, will address the people of Chatham on the political issues of the hour. As this formidable demonstration is announced as a preliminary to the opening of the campaign, it may be well to enquire who these redoubtable personages are, who propose to set the ball in motion.

"Colonel" Young is Revenue Collector for the Metropolitan District, and achieved his military title as Aid-de-Camp to Holden. "General" Jones is Revenue Assessor for the same district, and won his spurs as a martial appointee during the Kirk war, having been assigned by Holden, as President of the Military Court that, but to have tried John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, and others. "Major" Foote is Assistant United States Marshal to Carrow, and owes his title, we are sorry to say, to service in the cause of his State during the war.

The operations of these official worthies have been largely applied to the people of Chatham in the last year or two, in the way of arresting innocent citizens, suppressing alleged illicit distilling, &c., and we may well imagine that they will experience a cordial reception at the hands of that people.

We do not know that we care to amend the programme. If, however, we may be allowed a suggestion, we would cordially recommend the addition of Holden, of Kirk, of Douglass, and of "Judge" Clarke to the itinerant embassy!

Horace Greeley.

It seems ever to be his fate to excite our problem and reproach. He has never made any pretension that has not at once excited the most violent opposition.

He went into business as a Christian and a Philosopher, and straightway the country was overwhelmed with stories of his profanity and excitability.

He favored the plan of allowing the seceding States to depart in peace, and in defiance thereof a gigantic war followed to prevent it.

The war over, he became bondsman for his chief actor, and all bedlam seemed to have broken loose after him.

He turned his sword into a ploughshare, and his editorial brethren have never ceased to report that he was growing turnips on trees upon which to feed his butter-milk cows.

He went for pig-iron and protection, and

township at least 10 days before the 1st of April.

Adjourned till Monday, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., when the school bill will be considered and acted upon.

We are informed by Col. Fremont, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the W. & A. R. R. Co., that the warehouse now being framed for Liveville Station will cost about \$1,500. It is to be a plain, substantial wooden building, 20x80 feet, with projecting roof of the usual railroad style, and is not considered extravagant for even as poor a road as this, considering the importance of the station. A very large portion of the business of Anson county will be done there.

The North Carolina Medical Company, of this city, have fitted up an office in the building next west of the JOURNAL office, where they will manufacture and offer for sale the Electric Rheumatism and Fever and Ague Cure. We are satisfied, having tested it myself, that this medicine is a truly efficacious one and that it is all that is claimed for it.

The New York Herald has a sketch of the Scullitown district, drawn by a party who had no time to go further up than Lumberton. In commenting on the acts of the gang, in an editorial article, the same issue of the Herald locates them in the Dismal Swamp, which is nearly 300 miles distant from Robeson county! It would appear that some of the Herald's correspondents have lately been reading the Illustrated Police News. However, there is about as much truth in the article locating them in the Dismal Swamp, as there is in many of the assertions, relative to the gang, made by the Herald's correspondent.

REPORTED KILLING OF BOSS STRONG.—It was reported here yesterday, by passengers arriving on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, that Boss Strong, one of the principal members of the gang of Robeson county outlaws, had been killed, in his own house in Scullitown, by Mr. James McQueen, sometimes called "Donaloe." The account is to the effect that Mr. McQueen approached the outlaw's house on Friday night, with his gun. He crawled to the door on his stomach, and having reached there looked through a cat-hole and saw Boss Strong lying on his back on the floor, playing the banjo. McQueen immediately drew a bead on him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. He then made haste to leave that neighborhood and went to Shoe Heel, where he reported the above account. A party of men was at once organized and started for the scene yesterday morning for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the body. They had not returned when the train passed Shoe Heel yesterday.

LOCAL.

THE colored man who was arrested here, last week, charged with being John Mills, the murderer of Travis Washington, in Halifax county, and for whom a reward of \$200 had been offered by the Governor, was yesterday released, as it was held that there was not evidence enough against him to justify his detention. He claims that his name is Amos Green, and that he has lately been at work for Col. Jno. D. Taylor, in Brunswick county.

NEW WORK BY DR. DEEMS.—We have been shown the prospectus of the forthcoming work by Dr. C. F. Deems, entitled *Justice*, containing the Preface, the opening pages, illustrations and index.—The work is to be issued by subscriptions, and our friend, Captain J. E. Leggett, has been appointed agent for the county along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The work is sold to subscribers only, for \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$10.00, according to binding.

The reputation of the author as a scholar, writer and pulpit orator is the best evidence of the thoroughness and ability with which he has performed his labors. Of the scope and purpose of the work, the author says:

"If this volume, or any portion of it, be judged as if I had attempted the *Life of Christ*, the most grievous misapprehension of the volume, and its author may be made. It is no more such a book than it is a volume of sermons or of poems. It carefully abstains from being a *Life of Christ*. A *Life of Christ* necessarily starts with the assumption that Jesus was Christ, and is dogmatic, and can be useful mainly to Christians. I have assumed no such thing. This book must not be judged from any theological standpoint. If my views of theology are of any importance, they must be sought in my Sermons, not here."

In regard to the illustrations, which are numerous and well executed, Dr. Deems writes for sensational results, he has refused absolutely to have any picture in the book not taken on the spot, or that is not an exact likeness of what it proposed to represent. "The only exception is the head of Jesus, which is inserted gratuitously by the publishers, and to which the author does not object, but does not hold him responsible for the taste or judgment of the picture. Mr. A. L. Rawson, a traveler and artist, in whom both the publishers and author have confidence, has had charge of illustrating the work and has given satisfaction."

Captain Leggett will be glad to give all information in regard to the work, and receive subscriptions therefor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S MEETING, &c.—The Board of County Commissioners met last evening and transacted the following business:

Ordered, That permission is given for Smith's Creek to be opened without expense to the county.

The following good and lawful citizens were drawn as Jurors for the April term of Superior Court:

First Week.—L. E. Rice, T. A. Rivensbark, Thos. C. Ward, Fred Jones, S. S. Walker, Wm. Hunsley, Jno. Siderberg, Geo. W. Harrell, Pettigrew Moore, B. N. Lane, Jno. Scott, David Gurganus, A. J. Barnhill, David Sellers, S. R. Birdsey, B. Williams, J. J. Pridden, E. A. Stanley, Jacob Lowrey, M. C. Collum, Rolt. Kieren, R. J. Batson, Albert Johnson, Robt. Davis, Thos. Beck, E. Brothers, P. Heinsberger, Albert Walker, Jas. W. King, B. C. M. Woodhouse, Bill Moore, T. J. Southland, A. J. Sullivan, Simon Bannerman, H. Gurganus, M. M. Gurganus.

Second Week.—W. N. Applewhite, B. F. Pridden, S. G. W. Bonham, M. S. McAllister, Moses Walker, Alston, Edward Savage, R. B. Jewett, Thos. Battle, T. Moore, B. F. Keith, W. A. Falconer, John Futch, Henry Risley, Jeffrey Williams, Simon Peden, Daniel T. George, Jno. C. C.

Ordered, That John G. Wagner be authorized to build the bridge over Hewlett's Mill Creek for the sum of \$125 each, payable when the same is completed to the satisfaction of Commissioner Heyer.

Ordered, That the township trustees be notified to appoint tax lists, and to advertise according to law in three places in the

Shad 60 to 75 cents in Tarboro.

Snow 8 inches deep in Hillsboro last Saturday.

Peter Sharpe, charged with murder, escaped from Cherokee jail on the 14th ult.

Cotton 20¢ to 21 cents in Wadesboro, on Thursday.

Wadesboro is 587 feet above the level of the sea.

Twenty-six marriages in Wake county in February.

Maj. Hearne, late of the Carolina, was in Charlotte, Tuesday.

The Observer wants everybody in Charlotte "waxed" immediately, if not sooner.

The erection of the new Masonic Temple, in Raleigh, is to be begun early in the Spring.

The Argus says that the price of real estate is rapidly advancing in and around the city of Wadesboro.

Wm. Brice, Esq., of Duplin county, made 136 gals. in 1871 from one fourth of an acre of sugar cane.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Greene county will meet at Snow Hill, on Saturday, April 6th for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. J. M. Leach, in which he expresses the opinion that the tax on tobacco will be between 16 and 20 cents.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Raleigh May 9th.

Strong efforts are being made to revive the Newbern Board of Trade.

A large and elegant new organ has been placed in the M. E. Church in Newbern. The snow was two feet deep in Brunswick county, last Saturday.

Tarboro has the youngest preacher in the State.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Greene county will hold a meeting on the 1st prox, to select delegates to represent the county in the Greensboro Convention.

The Conservatives and Democrats of Wayne county will meet in Goldsboro on the 30th instant to appoint delegates to the Greensboro Convention.

We notice that Governor Vance will deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College at the annual commencement on the 26th of June next.

A series of concerts will be given by the M. E. Sabbath School in Washington, on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to assist in rebuilding the church of that institution.

John R. Marshall, of North Carolina, is entitled to honorable mention among the first course students at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, says the Baltimore Gazette, in its account of the annual commencement of that institution.

The New York State says that a section master, Mr. Hayford, was shot in the thigh, not dangerously, however, and knocked down and robbed on last Friday night, near Greenvale, New York. He was paid off that day and had a considerable sum of money about him.

The Tarboro Enquirer says that Col. John L. Bridges, of Edgecombe, has been honored by an invitation to address the National Agricultural Convention, to assemble at St. Louis on the fourth Monday in May next. There are few farmers who keep up their scientific reading to the extent of Col. Bridges, and he should be accepted the invitation we look for an able and instructive address from him.